

THE
COMPLEMENT
OF
STENOGRAPHY.

OR,
The Power of the PEN Displayed,
IN
A New ART of CHARACTERY.

Being a
More speedier, swifter and compendious Method
of Short-Writing, then heretofore hath been
by any other Composd. So far from o-
ver-burdening Memory, that it teaches
the true ART of MEMORY.

In which

All those inconveniences which are found in other
Methods, to the discouragement of Learners; and
rendering the reading of what according to them
hath been written difficult, are removed. And
the true Art of Contraction or Abreviation of
Sentences is taught, by which such as have learn-
ed any other Methods of Short-writing, may,
without leaving their old Characters, learn to
write whole Sentences, as short as now single
words.

Invented and Compiled after a View of all former
Methods, and many years study and practice.

By WILLIAM FACY.

L O N D O N,
Printed for the Author. MDCLXXII.

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23a. Jan. 23/11

An EPISTLE to the Reader and
Learner.

Courteous Reader,

THat this my Art of Short-writing should present it self on the Stage of the World; after the labours of so many that have written and taught Character, and their various ways and Methods may not at all seem strange; if you consider that Art as well as man is not born in its maturity: but its time which bringeth all Arts and Sciences to their Perfection, for one man lays the foundation of an Art, and another comes after, and compleats the building, one man hews out the Materials, and another polisheth them. Many have travelled far in this Art; but amongst all, in none could I finde an Alphabet suited to my minde, for shortness of letters, and fitness for joyning, and that such as to form and figure, might throughout be distinct each from other; neither in any could I finde their Prepositions and Terminations, i. e. Marks for the beginning and ending of long words, so accommodated each to other, and to the 24 Letters, for fit and ready joyning as might be desired, and is here (through grace, after many years study and practice) performed, as also with the removal of these inconveniencies, which have been the discouragement of Learners,

To the Reader.

and an obstruction to the reading of what is written, as deficiency or likeness of Letters, multiplicity of Marks that altogether burden and oppress the Memory.

Insomuch as that this on every account doth far excel all former and other ways of Short Writing; And that

First, in shortness, the Letters being much shortened; insomuch as the most used double Letters in this Book, are as short as one of their single Letters in others; as for instance *ng* is *n* longer then others *g*, and *sp* no longer then others *s*; and so might be said of others: besides the Letters, Prepositions and Terminations are all as short, and so accommodated each to other, for easie and ready joyning, as that the longest English words, consisting of six or seven syllables, may be written in all their Letters as short as if it were by particular marks.

Secondly, the most needful marks in the Table are so formed, as that two or three particular words coming together, may have their several charactres for them joyned, without taking up the Pen: and when so done, all stand but as one little mark, and yet as fair to read as if every word had been written apart, the marks for God, Lord, Jesus, Christ, Grace, Glory, with many others; being fitted to that end.

Thirdly, Rules given (and that such as are with ease learned, how to write any speech, sermon or oration, almost all in sentences, and that every sentence as short as one of their single words: and sometime two or three Sentences together, so that by this Art as much as may be written in the margent, as by others in the Page.

Secondly,

To the Reader.

Secondly, this Book excels all other for ease in learning, the marks for the most part being so taught by rule, or else such symbolical Figures, as at first view leave a lasting Impression on the Memory, not to be raced out; and the Rules of Abbreviation, such as that in half an hour's time you may attain to be able to write hundreds of Sentences as short as single words, with an addition of a Title or two.

Thirdly, the difficulty of reading what in this Art is written, is here removed, and the reading made plain and easie, the Alphabet having all its Letters without omission of any, and these all of a distinct forme and figure, which other Books have not, and all the marks so accommodated each to other for fit and ready joyning, as that you need not as in others write half words; but the longest words may be written in all its Letters admirably short.

Lastly, it excels for neatnesse of standing on the Paper, without uncouth goings up and down.

The manifold Advantages that come by Short-Writing now is well known, every Study, and almost every Christian Family in this Nation being beholden to it, for those many pious and learned Sermons taken hereby from the Preachers Mouth, which else had van shed with the breath that spake them, as namely those large Volumes full fraught with divine Truth, as Mr. William Bridges with Mr. Jer. Burroughs, with many others. As to your own particular profit.

First, be sure you begin at the beginning of the Book, learning one Lesson before you go to another, taking exact notice of the forme of every Letter, for one Lesson must be known before the next can be

To the Reader.

understood, as the letters before the double Consonants.

Secondly, Practise till you can make your Letters and double Consonants, neatly according to the Copy; and take at first to write them small, the want of this Observation binders many from being able to read what they write.

Thirdly, do not at first endeavor to learn all the Marks for the Prepositions and Terminations, but only the most needful: what they are, your own discretion will direct you, the rest may be written by the letters of the Alphabet, neither is there need to learn all or half the Marks, nor half the Rules of Abbreviation, they being rather to advance the Art to Perfection then any Necessity, the learning the first Figure being sufficient for any.

Fourthly, before you write after another, Practise a little by transcribing something easily and fairly, as a means to make you prompt and ready.

Fifthly, till perfect covet not to take any whole speech, but only the Heads, lest through haste you make such deformed Marks as hinder your reading.

Sixthly, Never over-presse Memory too much at once, but rather view over the Book often, so shall you get the Art indiscernably.

Lastly, improve this and all other Talents to the Glory of God Almighty, to whom be honour and glory now and for ever. Amen.

Your Servant,
WILLIAM FACY.



*AN EXPLANATION of the Book for
the Help of the weakest capacities.*

THE Vowels are *a, e, i, o, u.*

By Consonant is meant any of the other Letters, as *b, c, d, f, g &c.*

By double Consonants, two or more of the single Consonants joyned, as *sh, th, fl, bl, br, &c.*

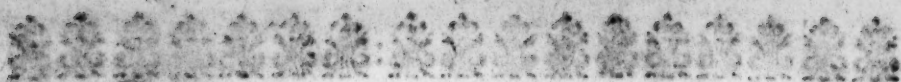
By substantive, any word made with one entire mark, or made by joyning all its Letters, so that one part of it stands not disjoyned from the former.

By *i. e.* is meant *that is.*

By Prepositions Marks for the beginning of words.

By Terminations, Marks coming in the end of words.

SECT



AN EXPLANATION of the Marks of the Help of the mouth &c.

THE Vowels are a, e, i, o, u.
By Consonant is meant any of the other
Letters, as b, c, d, &c.
By double Consonants, two or more of the
same Consonants joined, as ss, tt, ll, &c.
By initialive, any word made with one entire
letter, or made by joining all its Letters, so that
one part of it stands not disjointed from the first
letter.

By i. e. is meant that is.
By Propositions Marks for the beginning of
words.
By Terminations Marks coming in the end of
words.



SECT. I.

Containing the Rudiments of Short-Writing.

CHAP. I.

Of some general Rules to be observed in Short-Writing.

FIRST, observe the End of this Art, being to write much in a little room and time, all superfluous redundant letters which are not founded are to be left out, and not written; and those letters only are to be written which are necessary to found the word; and so first when you have two Consonants coming together of one and the same sound, as *bb, cc, dd, ff, ll, mm, nn, &c.* one of them still shall be omitted, and so for *acompany* write *acompany*, for *offer ofer*, for *bullet brlet*, &c. and so of the like.

So likewise any other letter or letters not founded in a word are to be omitted; As for example,

A may be omitted in *Aaron, Ifaac, Canaan, earth, each, heathen, &c.*

B in *dumb, lamb, subtil, debtor.*

C in *ascent, scepter, scythian, indictment, back, neck.*

Ch in *schedule, schism, schismatick,*

D in *handsom, friendship, handmaid.*

B

E is

E is to be omitted in the end of words, when it only serves to prolong another vowel going before in the same syllable, as for example, in *name, shame, blame, &c.* *e* serves only to prolong *a* going before in the same syllable, in *mine, shine, thine, &c.* *e* serves only to prolong the vowel *i* going before in the same syllable, in *bone, mane, &c.* *e* serves only to prolong *o* going before; so in *tune* it serves only to prolong the vowel *u* going before; now in this case *e* shall be still omitted and not written, and so for *blame* write *blam*, for *shame* *sham*, and so of all others the like.

G may be left out in *Reign, feign, sign, phlegm, assign.*

H in character *Christ, christian, chatarrh, chronicle, Thomas*, and ordinarily it being but an aspiration, as in *exhort, hypocrit, &c.*

I in *either, neither, brait, fruit, &c.*

K in *know, knit, kno, knap.*

L in *calf, half, salmon, Holberrn.*

N in *damn, condemn, solemn, contemn.*

O in *Gael, Damofel.*

P in *temptation, redemption, exempt, peremptory, sumptuous, &c.*

S in *Isle, Island, Viscount, &c.*

Gh in *delight, Almighty.*

W in *sow, row, low, craw, saw, draw, shew, new, drew, &c.*

T in *watch, catch, fetch, wretch, act, elect, &c.*

Secondly, sometimes a whole syllable may be omitted in a word, and yet the word sufficiently founded; for example, for *vehement* you may write

write *uement*, for *victuals* *vittals*, for *Abraham* *A-*
braim, for *alteration* *altration*, for *mystery* *mystry*, for
exceder *exten*, and for *Glocester*, *Glafter*, and so of
 others the like.

Thirdly, letters may be changed for others that
 are of like sound; and so *e* hath the sound of *k*,
 as in *etime*, *cringe*, *croffe*, *custom*, *cast*, &c. and so
k may, when it will stand more convenient be writ-
 ten for *e*; and sometimes *c* hath the sound of *s*, as
 in *century*, *centunen*, *space*, *face*, &c. And if you
 think meet *s* may be written for *c*, *sk* may be
 ordnarily written for *sc*, it being shorter then *sc*,
 and sounds the same.

ph hath still the sound of *f*, as in *physick*, *phar-*
isore, *ph* of *apby*, and *f* is still to be written for *ph*,
 and so the words before to be written thus, *fisic*, *fari-*
risee, *filosofie*.

Likewise *ugh* in the end of words hath the sound
 of *f*, as in *cough*, *rough*, *laugh*, &c. and *f* is still to
 be written for it, and so the words afore said are to
 be written thus, *cof*, *ruf*, *laf*, *inuf*.

So also *ght* coming in the end of words, hath
 the sound of *ft*, as in *brought*, *sought*, *caught*, *daugh-*
ter, *laughter*, &c. and *ft* is still to be written for
 it; and so the words before to be written thus,
Broft, *cast*, *soft*, *dafter*, *lafter*, *taft*, &c.

cks coming in the end of words hath the sound
 of the single letter *x*, and may have *x* written for
 it; and so for *flocks* write *flox*, for *bricks* *brix*,
 for *stocks* *stox*, for *backs* write *bax*, and for *sticks*
st x, &c. And so likewise any Letter may be
 changed for another of the same sound that will
 be made more easier and shorter.

Four words ending in *er* or *el* may have the Vowel *e* omitted, and yet it be understood by joyning the *l* or *r* to the consonant going before the vowel, and so for *stranger* write *strangr*, for *strangle* *strangl*, for *danger* write *dangr*, and for *candle* *candl*, and so of all others the like.

The letter *w* coming in the end of a word, having a vowel immediately going before it may be omitted; and so for *law* write *la*, for *raw* *ra*, for *saw* *sa*, for *row* write *ro*, for *sorrow* *sorro*, for *know* *no*, for *show* *sho*, for *dew* *du*, &c.

When *ck* come together, as in *back*, *lack*, *sick*, *lick*; *c* may be omitted, and the words be written thus, *bak*, *lak*, *sik*, *lik*, and so of others the like; the sence in reading will help you, that you reade not *lake* for *lack*, *sake* for *sack*, &c.

The
 ALPHABET To begin
 Double Consonants
 Words

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
 a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

aa	bb	cc	dd	ee	ff	gg	hh	ii	jj	kk	ll	mm	nn	oo	pp	qq	rr	ss	tt	uu	vv	ww	xx	yy	zz
ba	cb	dc	ed	fe	gf	hg	ih	ji	kj	lk	lm	mn	no	op	pq	qr	rs	st	tu	uv	vw	wx	xy	yz	za
ca	db	ec	fd	ge	hf	ig	jh	ki	lj	mk	nl	om	pn	qo	rp	sq	tr	ts	ut	vu	wv	xw	yx	zy	az
da	eb	fc	gd	he	if	ig	jh	ki	lj	mk	nl	om	pn	qo	rp	sq	tr	ts	ut	vu	wv	xw	yx	zy	az
ea	fb	gc	hd	ie	jf	kg	lh	mi	nj	ok	pl	qm	rn	so	tp	uq	vr	ws	xt	yu	zv	xw	yx	zy	az
fa	gb	hc	id	je	kf	lg	mh	ni	oj	pk	ql	rm	sn	to	up	vq	wr	xs	yt	zu	av	bw	cw	dx	ey
ga	hb	ic	jd	ke	lf	mg	nh	oi	pj	qk	rl	sm	tn	uo	vp	wq	xr	ys	zt	au	bv	cv	dw	ex	fy
ha	ib	jc	kd	le	mf	ng	oh	pi	qj	rk	sl	tm	un	vo	wp	xq	yr	zs	at	bu	cu	du	eu	fu	gu
ia	jb	kc	ld	me	nf	og	ph	qi	rj	sk	tl	um	vn	wo	xp	yq	zr	as	bt	ct	dt	et	ft	gt	ht
ja	kb	lc	md	ne	of	pg	qh	ri	sj	tk	ul	vm	wn	xo	yp	zq	ar	bs	cs	ds	es	fs	gs	hs	is
ka	lb	mc	nd	oe	pf	qg	rh	si	tj	uk	vl	wm	xn	yo	zp	aq	br	cr	dr	er	fr	gr	hr	ir	jr
la	mb	nc	od	pe	qf	rg	sh	ti	uj	vk	wl	xm	yn	zo	ap	bq	cq	dq	eq	fq	gq	hq	iq	jq	ka
ma	ob	pc	qd	re	sf	tg	uh	vi	wj	xk	yl	zm	an	bo	cp	dq	eq	fq	gq	hq	iq	jq	ka	la	ma
na	pb	qc	rd	se	tf	ug	vh	wi	xj	yk	zl	am	bn	co	dp	ep	fp	gp	hp	ip	jp	kp	lp	mp	na
oa	qb	rc	sd	te	uf	vg	wh	xj	yk	zl	an	bo	co	do	eo	fo	go	ho	io	jo	ko	lo	mo	no	oa
pa	rb	sc	td	ue	vf	wg	xh	yi	zj	ak	bl	cm	dn	eo	fp	gp	hp	ip	jp	kp	lp	mp	np	op	pa
qa	sb	tc	ud	ve	wf	xg	yh	zi	aj	bk	cl	dm	en	fo	gp	hp	ip	jp	kp	lp	mp	np	op	pa	qa
ra	tb	uc	vd	wf	xg	yh	zi	aj	bk	cl	dm	en	fo	gp	hp	ip	jp	kp	lp	mp	np	op	pa	ra	ra
sa	ub	vc	wd	xg	yh	zi	aj	bk	cl	dm	en	fo	gp	hp	ip	jp	kp	lp	mp	np	op	pa	ra	sa	sa
ta	vb	wc	xe	yh	zi	aj	bk	cl	dm	en	fo	gp	hp	ip	jp	kp	lp	mp	np	op	pa	ra	sa	ta	ta
ua	wb	xd	zf	yi	aj	bk	cl	dm	en	fo	gp	hp	ip	jp	kp	lp	mp	np	op	pa	ra	sa	ta	ua	ua
va	xb	ye	zg	zj	ak	bl	cm	dn	eo	fp	gp	hp	ip	jp	kp	lp	mp	np	op	pa	ra	sa	ta	va	va
wa	yc	zh	ah	bi	ck	dl	em	fn	go	hp	ip	jp	kp	lp	mp	np	op	pa	ra	sa	ta	ua	va	wa	wa
xa	zd	ai	bj	cl	dm	en	fo	gp	hp	ip	jp	kp	lp	mp	np	op	pa	ra	sa	ta	ua	va	wa	xa	xa
ya	ae	bk	cl	dm	en	fo	gp	hp	ip	jp	kp	lp	mp	np	op	pa	ra	sa	ta	ua	va	wa	xa	ya	ya
za	bf	cl	dm	en	fo	gp	hp	ip	jp	kp	lp	mp	np	op	pa	ra	sa	ta	ua	va	wa	xa	ya	za	za

The ALPHABET.







Double Consonants To begin ~~~~~ To end Words.

a	a	hl	hl	sp	p	ld	st	st
b	b	br	br	sp	pe	nd	lt	st
c	c	cl	cl	spr	pe	rd	rt	st
d	d	cr	cr	/qu	pp	ng	nt	st
e	e	dr	dr	st	pp	rg	ltb	st
f	f	dw	dw	str	pe	lk	rth	st
g	g	fl	fl	sw	gh	nk	ln	st
g	g	fr	fr	th	h	rk	rn	st
b	b	gl	gl	tr	l	lm	lc	st
i	i	gr	gr	tw	b	rm	rc	st
k	k	gn	gn	vir	or	lp	nc	st
l	l	kn	kn	ch	3	lb	et	st
m	m	pl	pl	ch	3	rp	kt	st
n	n	pr	pr	thr	h	rb	ft	st
o	o	sc	sc	wh	7	ln	dg	st
p	p	scr	scr	exp	q	rn	wn	st
qu	qu	sh	sh	xp	q	ls	mp	st
r	r	shr	shr	ext	q	lst	mb	st
s	s	sk	sk	xt	7	ns	mb	st
t	t	st	st	ph	7	nst	mbl	st
u	u	sm	sm	f		rs	mtr	st
w	w	sn	sn			rft		st
x	x							st
y	y							st
z	z							st
8	8							st

CHAP. II.

*Teaching the three first, and most principal Lessons
in the Art of Short-Writing.*

FIRST, learn perfectly to know, and exactly, to make the Alphabet or 24 Letters: for *q* is but one character, because that *u* always follows *q*, as in *queen, question, &c.* the letters which have two Characters shall still have that made which is most easiest to make in the words you write; and so the latter *g* still when it stands alone, not joyned to another letter is most easiest.

Secondly, having learned the letters, proceed to the double consonants, the which are no charge to Memory, they being no other but two or more of the single consonant letters joyned, and their manner of making is by drawing the latter from the foot of the former, where you did end it, and that without removing your Pen; as for example, to write the first, which is *bl* *b* alone is thus [] and *l* alone is thus [] to joyn them draw *l* from *b* thus [] so to write the second, which is *br*, you are to observe, how that *b* being made *r* is drawn from it; so to write the third, which is *cl*, *c* alone is thus, [] and *l* alone thus [] to joyn them draw *l* from *c* thus [] only for *ch, th,* and *wh,* are marks to be put in memory.

In the third place you are to learn perfectly by heart, the places of the 5 Vowels (*viz*) *a, e, i, o, u* for these have never their characters written except

cept it be when they begin a word or make a word alone, as *a, i, o*: but in the middle or end of words, are still understood by certain places assigned them about their Consonants; and that in the forme you see them placed in the page before under the Alphabet and double Consonants, by which their places may be seen about all Letters character whatsoever, whether made downright, flat, or oval wise.

In which note, that about all Characters except such as lie flat in the line, as doth the character for *n*, the place of *a* is still over the head of a Letter character thus *j*; the place of *e* is equal with the head of a Letter to the right hand thus *j*; the place of *i* against the middle of a Letter thus *j*; the place of *o* is equal with the foot of a Letter thus *j*. and the place of *u* is quite under a letter thus *j*.

About such characters as lie flat in the line, as doth the character for *n*; the Vowels are placed as you see in the last example of the last page, where observe the place of *a* is over the midst of a Letter thus - the place of *u* is under the midst of the letter against *a*, the place of *e* is even with the upper corner of a Letter to the right hand; the place of *o* is even with the under-corner of a Letter to the right hand against the place of *e*. The place of *i* is just before a Letter.

To these places of the five Vowels may be added two places more, for the double Vowels *ai* and *ou*, the place of *ai* is over the place of *e*, a little sloping to the right hand thus *j*; the place of *ou* is behind the place of *u*, a little sloping to the left hand thus *j*. These places must

must all be gotten perfectly by heart, so as to be able to put a tittle readily in each Vowels place.

CHAP. III

Of the use of the Vowels and their Places in writing Words.

FIRST, it will be requisite you do well know your Characters; for the five Vowels, viz. *a, e, i, o, u*; the which you have placed in the Margent, as well as expressed in the Alphabet: in the which note that for *a* you have two characters, and still that is to be used in any word that is most readie to make, and easiest to joyn with any other Letter that follows to be joyned with it. For *o* you have two characters, and the last of them is the same you have for *l*, the which is no conveniency at all, it being only to be used for *o* in the beginning of a word, when a consonant follows it to be joyned to it; for *l* hath still in the beginning of a word a vowel following it; so that (as the next rule directs its next letter,) would come to stand disjoyned; so that standing alone, having no letter joyned to it, it signifies *l*; but having another letter joyned in the beginning of words it signifies *o*; and when *o* is written alone, not having another letter joyned, is still to be made thus *o*.

Now if a Letter begin, and a Consonant next follows, you must write the character for the vowel, and the consonant that follows must be joyned to it, without removing your Pen; for example, to
C write

write all; write *a* thus —, then without removing your Pen, joyn *l* thus ~, to write *age* write *a* thus —, then without removing the Pen joyn *g* thus 7; in which note, that the small *a* is still cast upward from the left hand to the right; whereas *o* to which its like, is still cast downward from the right hand to the left, so that *tr* is made thus 7, but *ar* thus 7, to write *eb* write *e* thus 9, and joyn to it *b* thus 9, to write *in*, write *i* thus 7, and joyn to it *n* thus 7, and so of all others the like, as in the following Example,

<i>alb</i>	7	<i>eb</i>	9	<i>in</i>	7	<i>ob</i>	9	<i>ur</i>	7
<i>al</i>	~	<i>eg</i>	9	<i>is</i>	7	<i>oc</i>	9	<i>us</i>	7
<i>am</i>	7	<i>ek</i>	9	<i>ire</i>	7	<i>od</i>	9	<i>un</i>	7
<i>an</i>	7	<i>er</i>	9	<i>ile</i>	7	<i>of</i>	7	<i>ut</i>	7
<i>an</i>	7	<i>end</i>	9	<i>it</i>	7	<i>og</i>	7	<i>ug</i>	7
<i>af</i>	7	<i>ed</i>	9	<i>if</i>	7	<i>ok</i>	9	<i>ul</i>	7

Secondly, when a word begins with a Consonant, and ends with a Vowel, write the Character for that Consonant, be it either single or double Consonant; and then remove your Pen, and put a tittle in the vowels place to signifie the same, as if you would write *me*, write *m*, and put a tittle in the place of *e* thus 7, to write *my* write *m*, and put a tittle in the place of *i* thus 7, and so of all others, as in the following Examples,

<i>ba</i>	7	<i>bo</i>	7	<i>du</i>	7	<i>crie</i>	7	<i>lo</i>	7	<i>nay</i>	7
<i>be</i>	7	<i>bu</i>	7	<i>thy</i>	7	<i>dove</i>	7	<i>love</i>	7	<i>lay</i>	7
<i>bi</i>	7	<i>to</i>	7	<i>fi</i>	7	<i>pay</i>	7	<i>true</i>	7	<i>stay</i>	7

In which Examples note, that when y hath the sound of J a little thus - for it in the place of i.

Thirdly, when a word begins with any of the single or double Consonants, the character for the same must be written; and when you come to a vowel, remove your Pen; and set the Consonant which follows disjoyned in the vowels place; as for example, to write *fall* make *f* thus 7, then the vowel *a* being next, remove your Pen; and in its place, which is just over the head of a letter put *l*, which ends the words thus 7; to write *fell* make *f* as before, and put *l* in place of *e* thus 7; to write *fill* put *l* against *f* in the place of *i* thus 7; to write *foll* put it in the place of *o* thus 7; to write *full* put *l* about *f* in the place of *u* thus 7; and so the like in any other words, as in the following example.

<i>Bad</i>	1	<i>mat</i>	1	<i>nat</i>	1	<i>dap</i>	1	<i>glad</i>	1
<i>bed</i>	1	<i>met</i>	1	<i>net</i>	1	<i>dep</i>	1	<i>fled</i>	1
<i>bid</i>	1	<i>mit</i>	1	<i>nit</i>	7	<i>dip</i>	1	<i>drink</i>	2
<i>bod</i>	1	<i>mot</i>	1	<i>not</i>	7	<i>dop</i>	1	<i>branch</i>	13
<i>bud</i>	1	<i>mut</i>	1	<i>nut</i>	7	<i>d-p</i>	1	<i>sh t</i>	2
<i>bail</i>	1	<i>moil</i>	1	<i>nail</i>	1	<i>soil</i>	1	<i>bird</i>	14
		<i>foul</i>	7	<i>blast</i>	1	<i>ward</i>	1		

In which Examples, observe that still when two or three Consonants come together, having no vowel to sever them, they are still to be joyned without removing your Pen, as in the Copy of double Consonants, so that your Pen must never be removed but at a Vowel, as you see before in the word *drink*: where *dr* is joyned thus (2) and then the Pen is

moved ; and *nk* which ends the word is set disjoyned in the place of *i* thus [ɛⁿ].

The same Rules are to be observed in words of two syllables or more , that you did in words of one syllable, so that the consonant following the vowel in the second or third syllable, is to be put in the vowels place, about the consonant going before it, as in words of one syllable : as for example, to write *wanton*, write *want* thus [ɔ̃] then remove your Pen again, and put *n*, which ends the last syllable in the vowels place, which goes before it, which vowel is *o* thus ɔ̃ⁿ and so of the like, as in these Examples,

B rden ɔ̃ⁿ *blame*th ɔ̃^l *dream*eth ɔ̃^l *warden* ɔ̃ⁿ

4. In words of two syllables distinguished by their vowels, of which the first is *a*, and the second *u*; or the first *u*, and the second *a* : the consonant that standeth in the first vowels place, be it *a* or *u*, must be set a little more to the right hand then its proper place; that so there may be room to set the consonant that follows the said vowel in the second syllable, over or under it, according as its place is ; for example, to write *salute*, *l* that follows the first vowel must not be set thus ɜ̃ ; for so there is no room to put *t* which ends the word in the second vowels place ; but write *Sal*, setting *l* a little more to the right hand thus ɜ̃^l; so *t* will stand in the place of *u* to make up the second syllable thus ɜ̃^l^t : so to write *humane*, write *hum* thus ɜ̃^h, not thus ɜ̃ ; for so there is no room to put *a* in the place of *u* ; but it being made thus ɜ̃^h, *n* comes to be set to close the second

second syllable thus *ay* and so of others : the like of which are rare, but few ; or else such words may be written, as two words, but a little closer : by putting a little in the first vowels place, which makes the first syllable, and then write the last syllable alone, as in these examples,

Salute ſi Humane ſi Buchanan ſi Hann ſi

So also such words as will not, when written, stand comely in the line ; but because of their vowels, would run either too high, or too far down, as may be the cause in some few proper names, consisting of several syllables ; whose first, second or third vowel is *a* or *u* ; in this case you may write their first and second syllables alone, as so many several words, but somewhat closer, as in these Examples,

Barabas ſi Barachias ſi Salathieſi

CHAP. IV.

Of Diphthongs or double Vowels.

FIRST, when two vowels come together in the Beginning of a word, if but one of them be sounded, the other is to be left out as superfluous ; as for example, in *Eagle, each, earth, &c.* the vowel *e* is only sounded, and so *a* is to be left out ; and the words are written thus, *Egle, ech, erth, &c.* so in *either* *i* is to be left out, and the word written *her*.

But

But when two Vowels come together in the beginning of a word, and neither can be omitted without spoiling the word of its sound, then write the character for the first vowel, and in the second vowels place put the consonant that follows it; as for example, to write *oile* write *a* thus /; then in the second vowels place which is *i*, put *l* which ends the word thus /^o, as in these Examples,

<i>aim</i> /	<i>out</i> o	<i>oile</i> o ^o
<i>oile</i> / ^o	<i>oxr</i> o	<i>aid</i> /

Secondly, when two vowels come together in the middle of a word; if a word hath in it but the sound of one, the other is to be left out; for example, in *Heaven, leaven, heathen, lead, bread, dread, &c.* *e* is only sounded, and so *a* is to be left out as superfluous, so in *neither, either*, *i* may be left out, so of all others the like.

But when you have two Vowels coming together in the middle of a word, and neither can be left out, and yet the words sounded; as neither cannot when the first Vowel belongs to one syllable, and the second to another; as in the words, *Diall, Viall, Giant, Poet, &c.* then the Rule is to put a tittle in the first vowels place; and in the second vowels place to put the consonant that follows; as for example, to write *dial* write *d* thus >, then remove your pen; and in the first vowels place, which is *i*, put a tittle thus >·; then in the second Vowels place which is *a* set *l*, which ends the word thus >·^l, and so of other the like words as in the following Examples.

Vial

Vial 2̃ *quiet* 9̃ *Joel* 2̃ *Duel.* 3̃
Giant 7̃ *poet* 1̃ *Jewel* 2̃ *Jasl.* 2̃

Or else you may write the second Vowel in the first Vowels place, joyning it to the letters that follow, as you see in the following examples.

Dial 5̃ *frand* 2̃ *poure* 1̃ *doubt.* 3̃
Dial 1̃ *prond* 1̃ *seure* 5̃ *stous.* 9̃

When the latter of the two vowels thus coming together, in the middle of words is *u*. This latter way is best, as you see in the Examples above; the Vowel *u* is in the characters made fit to have any consonant joyned to it. When *ai* come together amidst a word, there is before a place assigned them; and such words are written, as in these Examples.

May 1̃ *maid* 1̃ *maine* 1̃ *faile.* 7̃
day 3̃ *paid* 1̃ *staine* 1̃ *faile.* 5̃

Thirdly, when two Vowels come together in the end of words, and neither can be spared; you must then put the last Vowel in the first Vowels place, as in these Examples.

Jeak 3̃ *Dove* 3̃ *Dive* 3̃ *leave* 3̃
Leo 3̃ *love* 3̃ *strive* 3̃ *Roi.* 3̃

But when two Vowels come together in the beginning of a word, and neither can be omitted without spoiling the word of its sound, then write the character for the first vowel, and in the second vowels place put the consonant that follows it; as for example, to write *oile* write *o* thus /; then in the second vowels place which is *i*, put *l* which ends the word thus /^o, as in these Examples,

<i>aim</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>out</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>oile</i>	<i>o^u</i>
<i>oile</i>	<i>/^o</i>	<i>our</i>	<i>o^u</i>	<i>aid</i>	<i>/^o</i>

Secondly, when two vowels come together in the middle of a word; if a word hath in it but the sound of one, the other is to be left out; for example, in *Heaven, leaven, heathen, lead, bread, dread, &c.* *e* is only sounded, and so *a* is to be left out as superfluous, so in *neither, either*, *i* may be left out, so of all others the like.

But when you have two Vowels coming together in the middle of a word, and neither can be left out, and yet the words sounded; as neither cannot when the first Vowel belongs to one syllable, and the second to another; as in the words, *Diall, Viall, Giant, Poet, &c.* then the Rule is to put a tittle in the first vowels place; and in the second vowels place to put the consonant that follows; as for example, to write *dial* write *d* thus >, then remove your pen; and in the first vowels place, which is *i*, put a tittle thus >·; then in the second Vowels place which is *a* set *l*, which ends the word thus >·^l, and so of other the like words as in the following Examples.

Vial

Vial ˘ *quiet* 9' *Joel* ˘ *Duel.* ˘
Giant ˘ *poet* ˘ *Jewel* ˘ *Jash.* ˘

Or else you may write the second Vowel in the first Vowels place, joyning it to the letters that follow, as you see in the following examples.

Dial ˘ *frand* ˘ *poure* ˘ *doubt.* ˘
Dial ˘ *proud* ˘ *seure* ˘ *stons.* ˘

When the latter of the two vowels thus coming together, in the middle of words is *u*. This latter way is best, as you see in the Examples above; the Vowel *u* is in the characters made fit to have any consonant joyned to it. When *ai* come together amidst a word, there is before a place assigned them; and such words are written, as in these Examples.

May ˘ *maid* ˘ *maine* ˘ *faile.* ˘
day ˘ *paid* ˘ *staine* ˘ *saile.* ˘

Thirdly, when two Vowels come together in the end of words, and neither can be spared; you must then put the last Vowel in the first Vowels place, as in these Examples.

Jeak ˘ *Dove* ˘ *Dive* ˘ *leave* ˘
Leo ˘ *love* ˘ *strive* ˘ *Roi.* ˘

CHAP. V.
Of J and V Consonants.

IT is noted before, that the Vowels are never written in the middle or end of words; but now J and V are sometimes Vowels, and sometimes Consonants, J is a consonant when it hath another Vowel following it in the same syllable; and its sounded like g, but somewhat softer, as in *Jury, Jest, conjure, abjure, object*, and the like; V also is a consonant when it hath another Vowel following it in the same syllable, and its sounded like f, but somewhat softer, as in *vain, vertue, convert, convict*, and the like; but when *i* or *u* have their own sound, as *i* hath in *ire, fire, tire*, and the like; and *u* in *pure, sure, dure*, and the like, its still a vowel; now observe when J and V are Consonants, they must be written in their proper Characters, as well in the middle as beginning of words, the consonant is thus *v*, the Vowel thus *u*.

SECTION II.

Of Prepositions and Terminations, or Beginnings and Endings of Words.

CHAP. I.

THough any word may be written by the former Rules, yet for more speed and exactness in this Art

Art, are Prepositions and Terminations, *i.e.* Marks for the beginning and ending of long words made, the learning of which is a great step towards Perfection in the Art of Short-writing; as for these inserted in this book; as they are more in number then used by some: so not as many as used by others. Those that think the number too great, may leave out or omit the last amongst the terminations, they being set apart, although it will appear on due consideration, that the learning the many here inserted, is the readiest way to the greatest perfection in the Art of Short-writing, with the least charge to Memory; for whereas others in their Tables put marks for *inflict*, *instruct*, *informe*, *attribute*, &c. Here you have a mark for *flict*, *struct*, *form*, *tribute*, &c. by which, (as the 24 Letters, the Prepositions and Terminations are in this Book accommodated each to other, for fit and ready joyning) you may as short, and with as little charge to Memory learn to write a dozen words, as one of those in their Tables, and that in all their Letters; whereby the Memory is eased, and the danger of forgetting, or difficulty of reading, when marks are forgotten, removed; to instance in one, the mark for *flict* being no greater a burden in Memory then a mark in the Table for *afflict*, by learning (as all things in this book are accommodated each to other) the words *inflict*, *conflict*, *reflect*, with all their Compounds, Terminating *in*, *ing*, *ed*, *eth*, *ation*, may be written as short, and learned ~~alone~~ as a mark for *afflict*, and the like may be said of others; a mark frequently used (as is what comes in compounded words that are usual) being easier to be remembered then a mark.

for a simple word that comes, but seldom, comparatively to such marks as are used in Compounds.

{ab &
ob.

That one and the same mark should signifie two beginnings, as ~~ob~~ and ~~ob~~, *sent* and *Saint*; or two endings; as *forme* and *firme*, *cedent* and *cident*, is no inconveniency, but rather a help for memory; for either they are of like sound, or else, when joyned, make such words as cannot easily be mistaken; for who will reade *obsent* for *absent*, *abserve* for *observe*, *offirm* for *affirm*.

that

That the Prepositions and Terminations are made of the Letters of the Alphabet, is so far from being an inconveniencie, it renders them the more easier to be remembred, and hinders not at all the reading, they being made of such letters as come not otherwise to be joyned, or not in the place in which they stand, be it in the beginning or end of words; so before in the first section you have a mark for *wh*, and the same for *ft*: now in the begining of words it must be read *wh*, for *ft* never begins a word, but ends words, *wh* never coming to be written in the Conclusion of a word; the like might be said of some two or three of the Prepositions and Terminations, as *wn*, which is a Termination, to signifie *per*; as a beginning or Preposition.

Many of the Prepositions are little or no burden to Memory, if you observe the Letters of which they are formed, and how formed; for instance, the first five (*viz.*) from *con* to *suf* are made of their consonants, the Vowels only omitted, and the latter consonant, drawn out from the former in the Vowels place, by which the Vowel may be understood. The next have their Vowels founded in their latter consonant,

nant : so for *des* is *ds*, for *mes* *ms*, for *mer* *mr*, and
 of the rest, the view of them will shew ; the let-
 ter *b* having the sound of *be* (*bh*) is put for *beh* (*bg*)
 for *beg* ; and for *de* or *di*, *re* or *ri*, you have their
 first letters, for *war* or *wor* *wr*.

The Terminations (also) for a great part are
 little charge to Memory, especially the first 19, they
 being either such as are made of their consonants, the
 Vowel only omitted, the which is to be understood
 by its following consonant, being drawn from the
 preceding in the Vowels place ; or else such as are
 made of their first Letters, and for this purpose are
 they placed in the first place.

The Prepositions.

con		sen		prov	8
can	c	sin	a	prof	
cor	e	sent	q	publi	2
car		saint		sub	8
corde	q	de : di	>	sob	
coll	w	re : ri	v	sup	4
call		beh	n	sal	8
sf	q	beg	1	sol	
des	a	ab : eb	1	solve	
dis		com	✓	sus	0
mes	u	cam		trans	0
mis		circum	o	temp	9
bes	A	liber	2	tempt	7
mar		par	1	rest	7
mer	v	per	1	ap	P
far		per		at	a
ser	8	pre	o	as	∞
sur		pro			










The Terminations.










dure	3	citie	2	sense	6
duce	2	sitie	e	sent	7
nes	o	full	e	scribe	8
nis		fulnesse	p	scription	9
quere	9	form	3	selves	8
quire		ferm	3	self	9
quest	9	fect <i>fect</i>	7	son	8
habit	6	flict		struct	7
hibit		flect		strict	7
ver : t	✓	ference	3	ternall	7
vions	6	fication	2	tifie	7
pes : e	1	ject	9	tribute	7
sion	2	ing	2	tend	7
mount	3	ight	7	taind	
many money	3	litie	3	cedent	7
many	m	lof	3	cident	
union	u	lease	3	sequent	
cist	8	serve	3	generat	9
able	a	servant	6	generation	9
ible		soever			
scient	6	trust	3	cession	3
science		trest	6	sitian	7
stant	8	cist	8	creat	7
stance		sum : e	8	creet	7
lyness	4	scions	8	bilitie	7
generat	9	rions	7	prehend	3
generation	8	ceive	4	prehension	7
plication	6	count	9	cept	7
put : e	7	cours	4	ceit	7
vent	7				




CHAP. II.

Of the use of the Prepositions and Terminations.

THE same Rules are to be observed in the use of the Prepositions and Terminations that were observed in writing words of one or two syllables by the 24 Letters.

First, when a word begins with a Preposition, write down the mark for it; and if a Consonant follows no Vowel coming between, that Consonant must be joyned to the Preposition without removing your Pen; as for example, to write *contem*, write *con* thus , your next letter *t* being a consonant, joyn it to *con* thus , now the next being the vowel *e*, take up your pen, and put *i* which ends the word in the vowels place thus ; to write *eodem*, make *con* thus , joyn to it *d* thus , then set *i* disjoyned in the place of *e* thus ; to write *obtain*, write *ob* thus , then joyn *t* which follows thus ; now *ai* being next, remove your Pen, and put *n* which ends the word in its room thus , and so of all others as in these examples.

<i>constrain</i>		<i>sermon</i>		<i>abstinate</i>	
<i>complain</i>		<i>translate</i>		<i>predicate</i>	
<i>permit</i>		<i>pardon</i>		<i>prolix</i>	

Secondly, when a Preposition begins a word, and a vowel next follows, write down your Preposition; and when you come to a vowel, remove your Pen; and put the Letter or Termination that follows in the Vowels place; for example, to write *messenger*, write *mes* thus ; then *e* following, remove your Pen, and set *ngr* in its place thus ; to write *correct*, make *cor* thus ,

thus *ç*, the next being a vowel remove your pen, and put *ç*, which ends the word in its place thus, and so of all others the like, as in these examples.

salute *ç* support & commend *ç*
 passage *ç* commit & merit. *ç*

Thirdly, when two marks, *i.e.* a Preposition and Termination come together; no vowel coming between them, they must be joyned by drawing the latter from the former, without removing the Pen; for example, to write *absence*, you have a mark for *ab* which is thus [*ç*]; and another for *sence*, which is thus made [*ç*] now to write *absence* they must be joyned thus *çç*; to write *constant*, *con* is thus *ç*, *stant* thus *ç*; to make the word, joyn them thus *çç*, and so of all other the like, as in these Examples.

substance & preserve & instant, & conference *ç*
 subvert & compose & extant & conflict *ç*
 observe & suppose & obstruct & convent. *ç*

Fourthly, such words as have a mark to begin them, but none to end them, must be begun with the mark, and ended with the Letters; and such as have a mark to end them, but none to begin them; must be begun with the letters and ended with the mark,

Fifthly, the Prepositions or marks to begin words, the marks for *de* or *di*, *re* or *ri*, and *per* only excepted, may, as there is occasion, be used in the end of words; and for *per* in the end of words write *pr*, the which is shorter then the mark, and the mark in the ends of words is *con*. And so likewise the Terminations or marks to end words, may as there is occasion be used in the beginning of words; of which take the following Examples, in which the mark that begins one word, ends the next.

observe *~* sensuall & contest *~* formall *~*
 service *~* contempt *~* testifie *~* dureable *~*
 absence *~* tempted *~* conform *~* indure *~*

Sixthly, as many of the Prepositions and Terminations as many entire words of themselves, such is *com*, *sens*, *sense*, *forme*, *tribute*, &c. must have their marks used for them as oft as there is occasion.

CHAP. III.

Of some particular Prepositions or Beginnings.

FIRST, observe, that for *de* or *di*, you have the character for *d* the first letter, and for *re* or *ri* you have *r* the first letter. That these are to be used for these Prepositions only in the beginning of words, not in the middle or end; and that only when a consonant follows to be joyned to it; for *r* never comes in the beginning of a word, but a vowel follows it, whereby the Pen would come to be removed; now if that vowel be *e* or *i* it may be omitted, and yet understood by joyning the consonant following it to the *r*, and so *rd* is *rod* or *rid*, *rp* is *rep* or *rip*, and so of others; so *d* hath no consonant ever following it in the beginning of words, except *r* and *w*; so that in all others it having a consonant joyned to it, it shall signifie *de* or *di*; as in these examples of both.

<i>red</i> <i>~</i>	<i>def</i> <i>~</i>	<i>defile</i> <i>~</i>
<i>rep</i> <i>~</i>	<i>dig</i> <i>~</i>	<i>reform</i> <i>~</i>
<i>recon</i> <i>~</i>	<i>differ</i> <i>~</i>	<i>restrain</i> <i>~</i>

Secondly, that *x* sounding like *ex* shall be written for *ex*; in the beginning of words, as in these examples,

<i>exhort</i> <i>~</i>	<i>exchange</i> <i>~</i>	<i>examine</i> <i>~</i>
<i>extream</i> <i>~</i>	<i>extant</i> <i>~</i>	<i>extol</i> <i>~</i>

Thirdly, words beginning with *en* or *in* having a consonant following to be joyned, no vowel coming between, may in stead of *en* or *in* have only the character for *n* made,

made, and it is in the begining of such words to be read *en* or *in*; as in these examples

inform *endure* *inlet*
intice *instruct* *engrosse*

But if a vowel next follow after *en* or *in*, then you must for *in* write *i n* thus *in*; and for *en* *e n* thus *en*, as in these examples.

innocent *entire* *inure*

As also when *en* or *in* hath following it a mark going forth streight in the line (as doth the character for *n*) to be joyned to it, then it must be written in its letters, as in these examples.

invent *intend* *institute*

So likewise sounds *em* or *im*, and is to be used for them when a consonant follows to be joyned, as in these Examples.

embrace *embrue* *embezil*

C A A P. IV.

Of some particular Terminations or Endings.

FIRST, observe, that besides the mark for *ing*, the character for *n* in the end of a word joyned to the consonant or mark going immediately before it, may signifie *en* or *ing*, so that *dn* is *den* or *ding*, *pn* *pen* or *ping*, *vn* *ven* or *ving*, by which you have many terminations at once, without any charge to memory; take these following examples.

<i>den</i>	<i>ten, or</i>	<i>pen, or</i>	<i>gen, or</i>	<i>ving</i>
<i>ding</i>	<i>ting</i>	<i>ping</i>	<i>ging</i>	<i>men, or</i>
<i>ken</i>	<i>then, or</i>	<i>shing</i>	<i>ven, or</i>	<i>ming.</i>
<i>king</i>	<i>thing</i>	<i>wing</i>		

Sometimes *n* put in *i* place, may signifie (*ing*) if it be a consonant, or entire mark that goes before it, as you see in these examples.

sipping *forming* *reaping*

Secondly,

Secondly, in the end of words, the mark for *th* joyned to the Letters going before, may signifie *eth*; and the character for *d* so joyned, may signifie *ed*, and the double consonant *st* so joyned, may signifie *est*; and *sh* so joyned, may signifie *ish*, as in these Examples of them all.

sleepeth	et	loved	ed	punish	ish
blameth	ed	grieved	ed	banish	ish
loseth	est	painest	est	finish	ish
useth	eth	blamest	est	moorish	ish
meaneth	eth	spilleth	eth	publish	ish
pained	ed	fillet	ed	demolish	ish
meaneth	eth				

Thirdly, all words ending in *ant*, *aint*, *ance*, *ent* or *ence*, may be expressed by a small stroke, crossing the latter part of the letter, going immediately before, as you see in these Examples,

pant	v	repent	x	lament	x
pent		recompence	x	consonant	+
faint	x	evident	o	want, or	x
mant	x	evidence		went	
ment		abundant	a	grievance	v
nant	+	abundance		acquaint	o
nent		content	g	complaint	o
tant	x	impotent	x		
tent					

Four words ending in *ation*, may have *arion* signified by a tittle, put in the place of *a*, as in these Examples.

ration = fashion = information &
 cation = passion = observation &
 d ration = formation = preservation &

Five words ending in *tion* or *shion*, may have a tittle for the same put in the place of *u*, as in these Examples.

Allution ~ solution & institution &
 efftution ~ concuſſion & conſtitution &

Sixthly, words ending in *ition* and *tion*, may be ſignified by a tittle put in the hollow of a letter/or mark behind it, as in theſe examples,

edition do viſion v conviction u
 perdition & verſion v diuerſion &
 condition & faction & inſtruction y

And where there is no ſuch hollow place, or concavity in the mark foregoing to receive it, you may for it put a tittle, as in the following examples.

Reflection ~ Poſition ~ Impoſition ~

Words ending in *ly* are ſignified by a tittle put in in the place of *e*, as in theſe examples.

Truly & duly ~ ſeruelly & comely &

Note that in words that go forth in the line, you muſt obſerve the Vowels place about the laſt letter or

or part of the mark. For example, to write *Cinnamon*; *n* that comes to stand in a place must be set thus [*c*] not thus, [*e*] and so of the like.

Examples of words written with the letters prepositions and Terminations, the which are not to be learn'd, and the view of them may direct in joining the Prepositions and Terminations.

loving	in	invent	in	describe	de
saving	s	invention	in	prescribe	de
speaking	e	prevent	in	subscribe	de
lothing	u	convent	in	description	de
bowing	o	sinless	ee	prescription	de
constant	y	nameless	ee	supercription	de
instant	y	leasing	ee	translate	de
extant	y	losing	ee	conference	de
distant	de	sinfull	ee	inference	de
consent	ee	needfull	ee	reference	de
present	de	wilfull	ee	difference	de
presents	de	sinfulness	ee	translation	de
discent	de	wilfulness	ee	affirmation	de
conflict	y	informe	ee	explication	de
inflict	y	conforme	ee	application	de
reflect	y	reformation	ee	complication	de
afflict	y	confirmation	ee	dep tation	de
affliction	ee	former	ee	imputation	de
preserve	de	supper	ee	supputation	de
deserve	de	depose	ee	transformation	de
observe	de	d position	ee	transubstantiation	de
intend	y	observation	ee	consubstantiation	de
contend	y	subservient	ee	regeneration	de

obtain'd	h	composition	o	degeneration	o
Pretend	u	supposition	u	aspiration	u
perfect	u	abjove	u	consultation	u
defect	u	absolution	u	reprobation	u
affect	u	resolution	u	approbation	u
affectation	u	obstrict	u	deprecation	u
obvious	u	obstruction	u	imprecation	u
previous	u	construction	u	prophanation	u
grievous	u	restriction	u	protestation	u
institute	u	distractiō	u	detestation	u
constitute	u	destruction	u	curious	u
constitution	u	object	u	furious	u
destitute	u	objection	u	gracious	u
apprehend, or	u	dejection	u	specious	u
apprehension	u	subjection	u	madnesse	u
comprehend or	u	light	u	gladnesse	u
comprehension	u	right	u	keeping	u
reprehend, or	u	sight	u	sleeping	u
reprehension	u	might	u	reaperth	u
inspiration	u	fight	u	skippeth	u
recommenda-	u	bright	u	affliction	u
tion	u	worldlinesse	u	inspection	u
intention	u	comelinesse	u	conspicuous	u
content	u	seemlinesse	u	narration	u
contention	u	contentation	u	orati. n	u
pretence	u	supplication	u	ccommnnion	u
pretensions	u	wring	u	disunion	u
conception	u	wrong	u	inhabit	u
reception	u	work	u	prohibit	u
contribution	u	word	u	exhibit	u
attribution	u	ward	u	bring	u
intrust	u	worm	u	ring	u
intrest	u	warm	u	sing	u

distr. st

disfrust	28	conquest	49	consequence	44
observeing	18	induce	12	nobility	12
observeable	18 ^a	reduce	12	ability	af
deserving	28	worn	28	dying	24
consume	22	warn	3	lying	11
consumption	4	sanctifie	24	playing	1
presumption	28	mortifie	12	danceth	24
assumption	af	ratifie	12	swear	28
desolation	28	disguise	24	forswear	28
dissolution	28	magnifie	14	concourse	44
reproach	12	signifie	54	discourse	24
approach	28	recident	12	recourse	12
conquer	4	incident	12	word	28
enquire	4	consequent	44	work	24
request	4				

SECT.

SECT. III.

Of Marks for usual words.

THough any words may be written by the former Rules most admirably short; yet for the greater Perfection in this Art, are Marks made for usual words; the which as here made, are such that are so far from burdening Memory, as that they teach the Art of Memory.

CHAP. I.

Of Marks taught by Rule.

FIRST, all words of one or two syllables ending in *are*, as *care*, *fare*, *spare*, and the like; or in *ear*, as *dear*, *fear*, and the like; or in *ere*, as *chere*, *where*, and the like, may have their Vowels wholly omitted, and yet understood by joyning the character for *r* to the consonant going immediately before the vowel, and so for *dear* write *dr*, for *spare* write *spr*, for *fear* *fr*, and so of all other the like, as in these Examples.

Bear	pair	meer
bare	share	more
Dear	spare	clear
dare	square	star
care	swear	stir
fear	their	endear
fair	tear	compare
hear	were	repair

hair where 2 empair
 her year 2 forbear
 neer ear answer
 are er

And so of all others the like

Secondly, as many of the Letters as have the sound of words shall be written for those words; so hath the sound of *are* or *ere*; *v* hath the sound of *you*, &c. and is to be written for these words. And so as many words may have their Vowels founded in one of their consonants, as have their Vowels omitted, and yet understood; so for *art* write *rt*, *a* being founded in *r*, for *heart* *hrt*, for *then* *thn*, for *them* *thm*, for *when* *whn*, as in the following examples, the which have the letters of which made standing under.

a	✓	art	✓	men	✓	tel	✓
awe	/	arm	✓	mean		bel	✓
i:eye	+	ark	✓	condem	✓	sell	✓
o:wo	o	your	✓	case	✓	deal	✓
owe	✓	earth	✓	cause	✓	excel	✓
see	✓	erreth	✓	excess	✓	hell	✓
you	u	youth	✓	this	✓	he'll	✓
be	✓	then	✓	that	✓	send	✓
in	✓	them	✓			sent	✓
if	✓	when	✓			else	✓
are	✓	been, or	✓				
		being	✓				

Thirdly,

Thirdly words ending in *ve*, *v* having a vowel in the same syllable going before it, may, if you think meet, have *v* omitted; and yet it will be understood by a tittle put in that vowels place, by which you have several short marks at once, as in these Examples.

save	s	have	u	lo, or	arrive	r
gave	i	grave	i	love	sheave	e
brave	i	strive	e	do, or	she	e
slave	a	wive	e	dove	weave	e
engrave	t	die, or	o	dry, or	cleave	e
enslave	e	dive	e	drive	contrive	e
		thrive	e	bereave	native	e

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

The following Marks before the Alphabetical Table.

THE following marks before the Alphabetical Table, are easily remembred, they being either the first letter of the word, as are the 15 first; or else the two first letters of the word, as are those that follow next; or such as have only their vowels omitted, and yet understood, by joyning the consonant following them, to the fore-going consonant in the vowels place, as you see in *whose, whom*, with such as follow; or else such words as are of contrary signification and have answerably contrary marks; so that one being remembred the next is thereby known; for Instance, the marks for knowledge being remembred the marks for ignorance is remembred by its contrary form and figure, and so of the rest. The first Alphabetical Table is for the most part made of the letters, the which observed it will be easily remembred, the little words between have no characters set for them, but are inserted to draw the Table into sence, that so it may be the better remembred.

The second Alphabetical Table have such symbolical figures for the words, as at first view leave a lasting Impression on the Memory, not to be razed out. For example, under *A* you ~~have~~ the letter *a* made *abound* ng with a dash for *a bound*; *A* with a dash after it for *after*, *a* with a dash against it, for *against*; the character *a* with another *a* joyned to it for *another*; two *a*'s set one answering the other for *answer*; *a* advancing it self upwards for *advance*; under

have

B, the letter *b* made backward for *backslide*; under *b* you have *b* with a dash going from it for *bence*; the like is to be fancied of the whole Table throughout; by which they will be presently remembered. I shall not therefore instance farther but go on with the Tables.

their
Of ~~the~~ first Letters.

First		because	b	who	7.
man		good	r	whose	7
in		Of the two first		whom	2
generall	g g	Letters		those	8
hath	u	David's	a	that	5
ever	e	grace	c	gone	c
but	e	is		done	2
a		gracious	c	knowledge	2
day	2	and		ignorance	5
of the	7	glory	c	ignorant	
Lord;	34	glorious	c	diligence	2
question	q	in		diligent	
not the		Israel.	w	negligence	
psalme	p	edification	Kn	negligent	7
	or	is by		obedient	h
psalmist		chapter	h	obedience	
ye	7	and		disobedient	p
or		epistle	7	disobedience	
yet		also flesh	2	order	
we	8	and		disorder	h
our		spirit	p	godlinesse	u
way	g	in the		ungodlinesse	y
or		spirituall	e		
wayes		already	a		

The

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Nothing	3		in	Thanks	A
Name	2	Remembrance	✓		and
Not	7	Religious	~	Thanks-giving	
Neglect's	4	Religion		4	good in
	in	S.		Trouble.	3
Nature.	+	Such	3	V.	
O.		Souls	2	Vanity	y
Omnipotent	8		as are		is
Omnipotence		Sincere	in	Vengeance	y
Overcome	3	Sincerity	in	Voice.	h
P.		Seek	in	W.	
Power	2	Strength	in	What	w
Prayer	or		2	Word	5
Praise	to	Secret	in	Was	8
Peace	6		the	With	c
Pleasure	7	Saviour	6	Wisdom	y
Promise	8	Saith.	5	Which	2
Profit	8		S		the
	the	T.		VVicked's	w
Prophet	✓	These	8	VVickedness	w
Prophecies.		Thought	f	spoil not	
R.		Truth	9	Wherefore	2
Rejoyce	R	That	9	VVonder	or
	and	Think	L	Therefore.	L
Remember	✓				

The first Table of Symbolical Characters.

A.	After	a	Answer	aa
Abound, or	Afterward	a	Answerable	aa
Abundance	Against, or	^	Assemble	^
About	Again	^	Assembly	^
Advance	Another	/a	All	~

altogether	~	companion	cc	every way	-d
alway	~	contrary:es	5	extraordinary	Q
always		contrary one to		exceeding	2
according	∞	the other.	DC	exercise	g
along	a	congregation	y	exalt	2i
prolong	x	D.		exaltation	2i
belong	1	divide, or))	extinguish	Q
besides	4	division		establish	2f
amidst	^	individual	5	F.	
asunder	a	distinguish, or))	From	2
B.		distinction		following	2
Before	1.	down	7	fellowship	7
behind	.1	doctrine	0	family	7
below	1	false doctrine	a	familiar	7
above	a	diminish	5	familiarity	7i
beneath	1	darknesse	+	fundamental	f
backward	+	dwell	5	fall, or fell	7
forward	+	disfigure	7 2	foolish	7e
upward	+	transfigure	7	frivolous	7y
downward	T	E.		flourish	7y
upon	+	Even	=	further	7f
under	+	uneven	=	further-	f
between	4 ^	equaller	399	more	f
betwene	n	equality		further	f
both		inequality	399	from	f
both	11	unequal		first of all	7
both together	n	equivolent	-99	last of all	2
brethren	n	ever	5	G.	
brethern	a	evermore	5	gathered	ge
backslide	a	everlasting	5	gathered toge-	ge
backslider.	a	from everlasting	5	ther	ge
C.		to everlasting.	5	governor	G
cross	x			government	H

H.		month		recover	w
Horse	a	mistaken	u	recovered	w
hence	h	N.		round	o
henceforth	h	Never	v	round about	@
thence	h	neverthelesse	v	ridiculously	y
thenceforth	h	never more, or	v	S.	
heretofore	w	never the more		Similitude	ss
hereafter.	wa	O.		separate	ss
I.		Often	y	separation	
Increase	—	oftentimes	zy	inseparable	ss
Infinite	l	over all	v	several	ff
imitate	"	overcome	i	several times	ff
imitation	"	overthrown	f	supernatural	ty
enumerable		out	q	escape	soi
innumerable	Ja	throughout	q	seem	
K		otherwise	p	some	s
Kindnesse	m	P.		sword	f
loving kindness	w	Particular	g	standing	i
L.		particularly	g	notwithstanding	
Little	u	parallels	=	withstanding	ty
long	v	point	p	T.	ty
large	u	a point		Turn	s
length	v	Q		turn about	h
likenesse	o	Queen	q	turn back	h
unlikenesse	oo	quench	q	Testament	g
labour	y	quantity	q	Old Testament	g
labyrinth	y	quality	qu	the New Testa-	
lascivious	g	qualification	qu	ment	ty
lasciviousnesse	g	quake, or quick	q	on the top	i
M.		R.		from the top	i
Multitude	y	Resemble	w	trinity	u
manifold	M	resurrection	v	trinity in	
one of	12	return	v	unity	u

tremble:ing
through, or
tem

V.

vanity

Variety

W.

various

VWorld.

unity

Symbolical Marks for Sentences

VWorld without end.	o	The broadway	□
Coming into the world,	o	Strive to enter into the	
Going out of the world.	o	strait gate.	□
Round about the world.	o	God was in Christ re-	
Men in the world.	o	conciling the world	uio
There is nothing in the		to himself.	
world.	o	The most High God.	y
VVavering.	Δ	The most great God.	y
The flesh, the world, and	≡	Eternal salvation.	
the devil.		Eternal life.	4
There are three that		Eternal happinesse.	5
bear Record in Hea-	?	Eternal destruction.	6
ven, and these three		Everlasting life.	7
are one.		Everlasting death.	8
There are three that	13	Everlasting destruction.	9
bear Record in earth		East, VVest, North and	o
Strait is the gate, and		South.	
narrow is the way		Both high and low,	::
that leadeth unto	□	both rich and poor.	
life, and few there		From the crown of the	I
be that finde it.		head to the sole of	
Broad is the way that	■	the foot.	
leadeth to destructi-	□	As high as Heaven.	o
on, and many go in		As low as Hell.	w.
thereat.		Hand in Hand.	Fl
The strait gate	□	From one end of Hea-	

ven to the other.	From God to man.
From one end of the	From man to God.
World to the other.	From man to man.
From one end of the	From Heaven to Hell.
earth to the other.	From Hell to Heaven.
From one side to the o-	From Grace to Glory.
ther.	The like may be done in
In Heaven above, and	all others of the like
in the earth beneath.	nature.

CHARACTERS.

A,	For that a dash comes about the
Authority	letter, as having authority o-
	ver it.
advocate	Its <i>ad</i> , a standing up as an Advo-
	cate doth to plead.
adversity	For that <i>a</i> is brought under as
	one in adversity.
abominable	For that is abominable abomi-
abomination	nation to be quite contrary to
	what one should be.
adversary	For that the first letter stands a-
	gainst the second as if it were
	its adversary.
antichrist	For that <i>a</i> stands against Christ,
	as doth Antichrist.
advantage	For that the <i>d</i> by its Ascent,
	hath gotten the advantage of <i>a</i>
adultery.	Adde with a Cross, Adultery be-
	ing a cross thing.
B.	Its <i>b</i> drawn from the mark for
Benefits	God, all benefits being from
	God.

- Baptize, or* *b* with a cross on its head, as the
Baptism *t* Priest put in baptism when
they baptize.
- behold* *u* For that the character for *b* hold
the letter *b*.
- withhold* *u* For that the mark for with-
holds *b*.
- uphold* *u* For that the first letter *u* doth
uphold, as it were *b* that is
joyned to it.
- bounty, or* *b* For that the dash going forth
benefactor from *b* presents it handing
out its bounty as a Benefactor.
- buried* For that the title under is buried
burial as one that is under earth.
- Babylon* *æ* For that it is two confused *b*'s,
Babylon is fallen, joyned, as *Babylon* signifies
is fallen. *æ* confusion, for that the mark
for *Babylon* is made as fallen.
- Bondage* *æ* For that *b* holds the title (as it
were) in bondage.
- C.* For that it is as one hanging on
the Cross.
- Crucified, eth,* *+* For that the mark for Christ is
ing. set on the Cross.
- Christ crucified.* *+*
- Church* *ç* For that *c* is joyned to the mark
for Christ, as the Church is a
people joyned to Christ.
- Childe* *ç* For that *ch* hath (as it were) a
child in the last dash begotten
of it.
- Children* *ç* For that there it hath two.
- Communion* *e* For that they two hold (as
it

- it were Communion.
- Covenant** ϵ For that they two are joynd, as it were, in Covenant.
- Command** θ For that the dash coming over, hath, as it were, the command of the *c*.
- Commandment** \odot For that its *x*, which numbers ten, the number of the Commandments.
- Conscience** ϵ For that *c* hath a little touch, and Conscience is tender, and can't bear the least touch.
- Comfort** ϕ As the mark for *com* here stands on a Cross, so all our Comfort is founded on the Cross.
- Confidence** τ Confidence, because the mark for *con* on a cross, as our confidence is upon Christs Cross.
- Concupiscence** χ For that *con* hath a cross at end as hath all Concupiscence.
- Calamity** $\&$ It being indeed calamity to be twice struck thorow, as the first letter.
- Ceremony** $\cancel{\theta}$ For that ceremony are cancell'd, and done away, as *c* here is cancel'd.
- Custom** θ The same mark uncanceled, for though ceremonies be done away, yet laudable customs still remain.
- Covetous** ϵb For that *c* holds fast *b* as covetous men their bags.
- Covetousness** ϵb
- Continue** — For that the Preposition *con*
- Continual:ly** — continnes

continues in length.

- Council** *c* For that *c* turns in (as it were) into an inner room to take council.
- Charity** *ch* Conceive *ch* in sending out the
- Charitable** *ch* dash, charitably handing out its charity.
- Chastise** *ch* For that *ch* is chastised with cha-
- Chastisement** *st* stisement in being so struck thorow.
- Corruption** *c* So that *c* is corrupted by the dash.
- Correspondence** *c* For that, they correspond as
- Correspondency** *c* holding correspondence.
- Consider, or** *c* For that *c* turns back again, as
- Consideration** *c* it were, to consider or take consideration.
- Circumcision** *c* *Circum*, part of the word.
- uncircumcision** *c* Because of contrary forme to circumcision.
- Convenient** *c* For that the tittle stands convenient within.
- D.** For that *d* delivers a dash going
- Deliverer** *d* forth.
- Deliverance** *d* And deliverance, for that the said dash hath deliverance from it.
- Delight** *d* Its a Secretary *d* made great and so to be is most mens delight.
- Demonstrate** *d* For *d* in its form demonstrates it
- Demonstration** *d* self with demonstration.
- Direction** *d* For that *d* points out a finger, as

Duty ✓ **Duty** d ascending upwards; for duty leads upwards toward Heaven.

De clare, or
Declaration

Dost, Dust Its dest.


E.

Extremity 9 For it is in length drawn out to the utmost extremity.

Evidently
Evidence *qu* For that *e* in its going forth,
doth with evidence evidently
shew it self.

Eminent ε For ε is set on high, and so is to
Eminency be eminent.

Establish \propto For that the same stand establish-
ed as it were on its founda-
tion.

Enemies  **Enemie**, for that the dash stands
against

- the first letter, as if it were
its enemy.
- F** For that the *f* stands, as it were,
on a foundation.
- Foundation** *I*
- Favour** *ff* For that the two *ff*'s hug one the
other, as persons do those
they favour.
- Forgivenessse** *γ* Its the mark for God with the
first letter of the word drawn
from its forgiveness being a-
lone from God.
- Familiar** *h*
- G** *G* drawn from the mark for
Heaven, for goodness is from
Heaven.
- Goodness** *γ*
- Ground** *γ* Because that *G* hath, as it were,
ground to stand on.
- H** For that the first letter is joyned
to the mark for Heaven, Hap-
piness alone being to be en-
joyed in Heaven.
- Happiness** *h*
- Humble** *h* For that *h* bears a Cross as will
humble ones.
- Humility** *h* For that *h* doth so descend, the
which to do is humility.
- Honour** *h* For that *h* is exalted so high, as
if in honour.
- Dishonour** *h* For that its of contrary forme to
the mark for honour.
- Hypocrite** *h* For that as an hypocrite acting
his hypocrisie, the mark looks
upward and downward.
- Hypocrisie** *h*
- Holiness** *h* Its *oliness* which sounds the
word.

- Husband** *h* The first letter for Husband joyn-
ed to *w*; the first letter for
wife for a Husband, is one
joyned to a wife.
- House** *A* It represents a House.
- I** *I* A great *J*, it being a great and
fearful name.
- Jehovah** *J*
- Jerusalem** *J* I cancel'd because *Jerusalem* is
destroyed,
- Iniquity** *y* The mark for man drawn from
the mark for God, that being
iniquity to depart from God.
- Idolatry** *E* For that the first letter hath a
Idolatrous *E* Cross, as idolatrous persons
have in their idolatry.
- Inheritor** *h* For that *in* inherits the *h* joyn-
Inheritance *h* ed with it.
- Integrity** *W* A whole heart, Integrity being
wholenesse of heart.
- Image** *I* For that *I* stand up as an I-
Imagination *I* mage.
- Illuminate** *il* For that *il* hath a title to it, as it
Illumination *il* were, an eye to illuminate it.
- Liberality** *g* For that the mark for *liber* goes
Judgment *g* out so liberally.
- M** *m* For that *m* ministers the trail
Minister *m* that goes from it, by adding a
Ministration *m* tittle for *ation*.
- Administer** *m* By joyning *a* to Minister.
- Administration** *m*
- Mortal** *y* For that *m* hath an end put to
it by a dash, as all that's
im-

immortal shall by death.

Immortal \wedge For that its of a contrary forme to the former, and as it hath a beginning, so no such end.

Majesty m For that m stands up, as it were, in Majesty.

Magistrate md For that the dash comes about, have Authority over the *minims* of the m , as a Magistrate over the people.

Manifest m For that m doth manifest or shew it self by the dash going from it.

Mouth z For that m hath as it were an open mouth under the middle one, and stand as a Mediator to bring the two other together.

Natural $+$ For that most natural have a cross in them.

Supernatural 24 For that the dash is above the mark for natural.

Original o For that o is joyned with Christ, being the original of all things.

Offend
Offence f For that of goes beyond due bounds, and so to do, doth offend, and is an offence.

Ordinance x For that the first letter hath a mark for Christ joyned to it, being in the Ordinances we enjoy Communion with Christ. For

- P.** For that the first letter endures
the Cross, the which to do is
Patient *P* patience, and bespeaks our
being patient.
Patience *P*
Provident *P* For that Providence is God at
work in governing the world.
Providence *P*
Papist *P* For Papists are cross people, and
set the sign of the Cross upon
them.
Posterity *P* hath a whole posterity of *mi-*
nums.
Principle *P* Its *p* the first princip'e, and most
principal letter of the word.
Principal *P*
Privledge *P* For ascend upwards, as *p* in its
ascent doth is a priviledge.
R. For that repentance leads up to
Repentance *R* Christ.
Reconcile *R* For that *r* doth, as it were, re-
concile the *minums* to it self.
Reconciliation *R*
Righteous *R* For that the Righteous are as
the marks made with head
unrighteous *R* and foot straight forward.
Righteousness *R* For that righteousness as the
mark leads upward to Hea-
unrighteousness *R* ven.
S. It is *S* cancel'd Sacrifice, because
Sacrifice *S* Sacrifices are at an end, or
cancel'd
Sacrament *S* The same for sacrifice uncanceled, because Sacraments still
remain.
Saviour *S* For that the dash comes about
Service *S* as if it were to save it.

Stedfast	8	For that stands on ground as it were stedfast.
Salvation	8	For that salvation is from Christ
Sabbath	7	For that was of old the seventh day.
T. Throne	f.	For it represents a Chair or Throne.
Tabernacle	A-	Suppose it to represent a Tabernacle.
W. sdom	y	For that Wisdom is from the Lord, as is the mark for the first letter here.
Worship	8	For that w bowes the head as men did when they worshipped
Would	u	For would u as some pronounce it
Wroughts	3	For that w is so wrought.
Wrath	3	

These following are made by joyning the severall marks for their severall words together; Only in the first, The word in being, supposed in the marks for the severall words being joyned; the which being observed, and the Table of marks for any particular words; they are not at all any charge to memory.

God in Heaven	y	Believe in God	y
The Lord in Heaven	s	Believe in the	s
Christ in Heaven	x	Lord	x
The Saints in Heaven	h	Believe in Christ	h
Faith in Christ	3x	The Lord God	3x
Faith in the Lord	3y	The Lord Jesus	3y
Faith in God	3y	Lord Jesus Christ	3y
	H		Faith

Faith in the Promises ~~33~~ *Faith in the Lord* ~~34~~
Faith in the Word ~~35~~ *Jesus Christ.*

Note, that the mark for God is so made, as other words following it may have their marks or letters joyned to it, without removing of your Pen, as you may see in the following examples; where Gods grace is made by joyning the mark for good, and grace together; and so of all the rest.

Gods grace	ye	Gods Spirit	ye	Gods time	ye
Gods People	ye	Gods fear	ye	Gods Will	ye
Gods glory	ye	Gods care	ye	Gods Pleasure	ye
Gods honour	ye	Gods wisdom	ye	Gods things	ye
Gods fear	ye	Gods goodness	ye	Gods love	ye
Gods Power	ye	Gods child	ye	Gods mercy	ye
Gods work	ye	Gods children	ye	Gods Ordinance	ye
Gods Word	ye	Gods Son	ye		

CHAP. III.

Teaching how to compound the simple words in the Tables of literal and symbolical Characters, by adjoyning there otherwise Terminations and Endings.

Vhen you have occasion to compound any of the simple words in either Tables, you must write the simple words, and make the rest out of the Letters or Terminations; as for example, you have a mark for *believe*, which is thus ; now to write *believer*, joyn *r* to it thus ; so to write *justifie*, you have a mark for *just*, which is thus ; now to write *justifie* joyn to it the mark for *tifie* thus ; to write *faithless* joyn the mark for *less*, to the mark for *faith* thus , and so of others. Se-

Secondly, note, That all such simple words in the two Tables, as are compounded with *full* and *fulness*, are in both Tables so formed, as that the mark for *fulness* may be easily joyned, as you may see by the mark for *full* and *fulness*, joyned to the simple words in the Table, in the following examples.

Faithful	de	Lawful	e	Powerful	See
Faithfulness	de	Lawfulness	e	Powerfulness	See
Fearful	re	Dutiful	re	Thankful	de
Fearfulness	re	Joyful	re	Thankfulness	de
Careful	re	Joyfulness	re	Neglectful	re
Carefulness	re	Forgetfull	re	Neglectfulness	re
Doubtful	re	Forgiveness	re	Mansful	re
Doubtfulness	re	Mindful	re	Mansfulness	re
Useful	re	Misfulness	re	Wonderful	de
Hopeful	re	VVilful	re	Wonderfulness	de
Helpful	re	VVilfulness	re	VVrathful	de
Delightful	de	Sinful	re	VVrathfulness	de
Thoughtful	de	Sinfulness	re		

SECT. IV.

In which is taught by Rule the true way of Abbreviating Sentences, by writing only some Principal words of the Sentence, and the rest of it to be signified by a tittle or small mark set in some significant place to that end.

I. Rule. **T**HE words *over*, *under*, *before*, *against*, *or over the*, *under the*, *before the* and *against the*, may be signified by a full tittle set ei-

ther over or under, before or against the substantive, according to the thing you would signifie by it, be it over, under, before or against; the places for the title in each of these words you see in this figure.

So that the title set over the Substantive signifies *over*, or *over the*; set under the substantive, *under*, or, *under the*; the title set before the substantive, signifies *before* or *before the*; and against the substantive *against* or *against the*, as in these following examples on each.

Over all	~	Over the people	~
Under all	~	under the people	~
before all	~	before the people	~
Against all	~	against the people	~
Over them	~	over the world	~
under them	~	under the law	~
before them	~	before Christ	~
against them	~	against Christ	~
overcom	~	over the Kingdom	~
understand	~	under bondage	~
evermuch	~	before the Lord	~
under grace	~	against the law	~

2. Rule, a title set in the substantive, may signifie *in*, or *in the*, as in these examples.

In all	~	in the end	~	In the Lord	~
in your	~	in the beginning	~	in the Lord	~
in your	~	in the world	~	Jesus Christ	~
				Rule	

3 Rule; a full tittle set without the substantive, equal with the foot of it to the left hand, may signifie *out of*, or *out of the*; as in these examples.

<i>out of fear</i>	⌒	<i>out of the Temple</i>	⌒
<i>out of Christ</i>	⌒	<i>out of the World</i>	⌒
<i>out of time</i>	⌒	<i>out of the Congregation</i>	⌒
<i>out of order</i>	⌒	<i>out of the Earth</i>	⌒

4. Rule; in stead of the tittle make a comma in the same place, and it shall signifie *without*, as in these examples.

<i>without Christ</i>	,	<i>without the Law</i>	,
<i>without grace</i>	,	<i>without the Temple</i>	,
<i>without fear</i>	,	<i>without the Gospel</i>	,

5. Rule; a full tittle set from the substantive in the place of *o* thus *⌒*, may signifie *from*, as in these Examples.

<i>from God</i>	⌒	<i>from Jerusa'em</i>	⌒
<i>from Heaven</i>	⌒	<i>from the Temple</i>	⌒
<i>from Death</i>	⌒	<i>from the People</i>	⌒

The same set off from the substantive at a little further distance thus *⌒*, signifies *of*, *from*, as in these examples.

<i>Of from Jer sa'em</i>	⌒	<i>Of from Christ</i>	⌒
<i>Of from the Church</i>	⌒	<i>Of from the Camp</i>	⌒

The character for *⌒* set in the place for *from*, and drawn

drawn a little larger then ordinary, as it were, departing from its due proportion, signifies *depart from*, as in these examples,

Depart from evil	9	Departed of from the truth	7
To depart from God	y	Departed of from the Church	8
To depart from the Temple	6	Departed of from Je- rusalem	8

Note, that for *depart*, *departed*, *eth*, *ing*, in this Rule, you may write *on*; and the same, and the sense will help you in reading.

6. Rule; a full tittle set equal with the head of the substantives, to the right hand, in the place of *e*, signifies *with*, or *with the*; and the same set to the left hand of the substantive over against it, signifies *by* or *by the*, as in these examples of both.

with the Lord	J	with the world	o
by the Lord	J	by the Law	o
with the people	6	with the Church	8
by the people	6	by the Gospel	8

7. Rule; The Adjunct or word *great*, may be signified by making the substantive greater then ordinary; so that to make *great God*, make the mark for God great; to make *great wisdom*, make the mark for wisdom great; so of the like, as in these Examples.

great God	y	great Honour	R
		great	

great VVisdom
great Power
great Fear

y
L
7

great dishonour
great Men
greatness

And so of others.

8. Rule ; a dash struck slope-wise, with the Pen through the substantive, may signifie *through* or *through the*, as in these Examples.

Through God

y

Through fear

7

Through Christ

*

Through the World

-

Through Grace

-

Through Jesus Christ

*

Through Mercy

x

Through the Earth

-

9. Rule ; a Semi-circle set about a word thus) may signifie *round about*, as in these Examples.

Round about the Earth

) Round about Jerusalem

Round about the people

) Round about the world

10. Rule ; the letter *a* set above the substantive, signifies *above* or *above the* ; and if you set it under it, it may signifie *afar off*, *from* or *afar off from*, as in these Examples

above all

a

afar off from God

y

above them

a

afar off Jerusalem

*

above the stairs

a

afar off from Peace

*

above the reach

a

afar off from the place

*

11. Rule ; a dash set upon the substantive, signifies *upon* or *upon the*, as in these Examples.

upon

upon the world $\overline{\text{O}}$ upon him $\overline{\text{U}}$ upon the earth $\overline{\text{H}}$
 upon the people $\overline{\text{P}}$ upon them $\overline{\text{T}}$ upon the ground $\overline{\text{G}}$

12 Rule; sometimes the mark for a whole word may be set over or under for another word, whereby the word *over* or *upon*, and the word *under*, may (though omitted) be understood; for example, *at*, being set over the substantive, signifies *all over*; as to write *all over the world*, write the mark for *world*, and set (*all*) over it; so (*at*) set under the substantive signifies *all under*, as in these Examples.

all over them $\overline{\text{U}}$ *all under the Sunne* $\underline{\text{S}}$
all over the world $\overline{\text{W}}$ *all under Heaven* $\underline{\text{H}}$
all over the earth $\overline{\text{E}}$ *all under the people* $\underline{\text{P}}$

Note, that the marks for *com* or *came*, *fall* or *fell*, *brought*, *bring*, *sate*, *sit*, or *set*, *lie*, or *lay*, are all so framed, as that they may be set upon or under the substantive, whereby besides their own signification, the words *upon* or *upon the*, *under* or *under the*, although omitted; yet by the standing of the marks for the aforesaid words may be understood; as the mark for *com* set upon the mark for *world*, signifies *come upon the world*, and set under the mark for *world* would signify *come under the world*; I shall here make these marks together again, that you may have them in eye at once, and each of them joyn the word *down*, by drawing a line down from each mark, to signify it, and then give a few examples of it.

Come

come, or	brought	sat	
came	brought down	set	eo
		sit	
come down	bring	sate	} down. ep
came down	bring down	set or	
fall or fell		sit	
fall down	ly or lay	went	7
fell down	lay down	went down	7

The Examples follow, how these words, besides their own signification, signifies upon, under or before, according to the place of standing; according to which examples you are to do in all-like Sentences.

came upon the people	Brought down		
came down upon the people	under the people		
lie upon the wicked			
came under the people	lay under bondage		
came down under the people	lay down under them		
came before the people	sate	} upon the earth	eo
fall upon the earth	set, or		13
fell down upon the ground	sit		
fall under Israel	sate on the ground		4
fell down under the people	came before them		45
brought upon the world	came before the Lord		16
brought down upon the world	came with the people		5
brought under the people	brought before the people		12
bring upon the world	bring with them		4
bring under Israel	fell down before him		47
	I		130

13. Rule ; a Comma put behind a word against the middle of it to the left hand, signifies *the way to*, as in these Examples.

The way to Heaven 10 *The way to God* 11
The way to Happiness 12 *The way to Jerusalem* 13
The way to Holiness 14 *The way to riches* 15

14. Rule ; the character for *d* made large under the substantive, signifies *delivered from*, and drawn out thus [] signifies *delivered out of*, and the same with a dash drawn upward ; this [] signifies *delivered up to*, according as you see in these Examples on each.

Delivered from death 16 *Delivered out of bondage* 17
Delivered from fear 18 *Delivered out of danger* 19
Delivered from Hell 20 *Delivered up to death* 21
Delivered from the Law 22 *Delivered up to the Powers* 23
Delivered from the Curse 24 *Delivered up to the Magistrate* 25

14. Rule : a dash made downright to the foot of the substantive to the left hand, signifies *unto*, as *unto the*, as in these Examples.

unto them 26 *unto the wicked* 27
unto him 28 *unto the world* 29
unto the people 30 *unto the godly* 31

15. Rule ; A Comma made equal with the head of the substantive to the left hand, signifies *to come to*, as in these Examples.

To

To come to God ^{ⁱʸ} To come to the Ch^rrch ^{ⁱʸ}
 To come to Christ ^{ⁱʸ} To come to hear. ^{ⁱʸ}

16 *Rule* : a little dash made over the substantive to the left hand of the place for (a) signifies the Lords, as in these Examples,

The Lords Name ^{ⁱʸ} The Lords Ordinance ^{ⁱʸ}
 The Lords Hand ^{ⁱʸ} The Lords Table ^{ⁱʸ}

17. *Rule* ; when you have three words come together, in which the first and last is *as*, as in these, *as good as*, *as wise as*, with the like, you may write only the middle word, and put only the mark for *as* over it, and in reading read it first and last as in these Examples.

as good as ^{ⁱʸ} *as meety as* ^{ⁱʸ} *as glorious as* ^{ⁱʸ}
as much as ^{ⁱʸ} *as great as* ^{ⁱʸ} *as true as* ^{ⁱʸ}

18. *Rule* : when two opposite words come together, having only the copulative, *and* coming between them ; as *light and darknes*, *life and death*, &c. write the first word, and set before it a down-right dash to signifie the rest, as in these Examples,

life and death ^{ⁱʸ} *good and bad* ^{ⁱʸ}
light and darkness ^{ⁱʸ} *sickness and health* ^{ⁱʸ}
riches and poverty ^{ⁱʸ} *prosperity and adversity* ^{ⁱʸ}

19. *Rule* : a tittle set a little slope to the left hand of the place of *a* may signifie *unto* God, and a

comma put in the same place unto the Lord, as in these examples of both.

<i>sing unto God</i>	<i>&</i>	<i>sing unto the Lord</i>	<i>'st</i>
<i>pray unto God</i>	<i>&</i>	<i>give unto the Lord</i>	<i>'t</i>
<i>come u. to God</i>	<i>&</i>	<i>come unto the Lord</i>	<i>'t</i>
<i>speak unto God</i>	<i>'n</i>	<i>pray unto the Lord</i>	<i>'t</i>

20 Rule. Long Sentences may e written by writing only some principall word of the Sentence, and the rest to be signified by tittles set above ^{ut} that word in som significant place. For ease in learning, the words signified by the titles are placed above ^{ut} certain figures or down right lines in the places the tittles shall signifie them, in every figure you must observe how many places it hath, the first is enough for any to learn, the which is done with ease

The first figure hath 8 places, the words about it are signified by two tittles made thus [' '] the places are marked or numbered by figures, and are presently remembered by telling them over on your fingers they reading from the first to the Second, and the rest from the left hand to the right they make 4 compleat sentences thus, 1. *Of the Law of God.* 2. *Of the Spirit of Christ* 3. *Of the people of the Lord.* 4. *Of the men of the world.*

The figure now followes.

1.

Of the Law.

3. Of the Spirit		Of Christ. 4.
5. Of the people		Of the Lord 6.
7. of men		Of the world 8.

Of God.

2.

The

The significant is two tittles thus (· ·)

The use of this figure is thus, write the attribution or more for the word that goes immediatly before any of the words about the figure, and then for the words above the figure put two tittles in their place; for example, would you write *the word of God*, write the mark for words thus [· ·] then for *of God*, put two tittles in its place as it stands about the figure, which place is under thus [· ·] to write *the fear of the Law*, write *fear*, and then for *of the law*, ~~and then~~ put two tittles in the place whereof *the law* stands in the figure the which is over head thus [· ·] to write *the people of the Lord*, write *people* thus [· ·] then in the place whereof *the Lord* stands about the figure, in the which place put two tittles for *of the Lord* thus [· ·] and so the like of all others; an example of which take on these 3 words, *power, wisdom, fear*, in all the 8 places about the figure.

1 The power of the law	5 the power of the people
the wisdom of the law	the wisdom of the people
the feare of the law	the feare of the people
2 The power of God	6 the power of the Lord
the feare of God	the wisdom of the Lord
the wisdom of God	the feare of the Lord
3 the power of the Spirit	7 the power of men
the wisdom of the Spirit	the wisdom of men
the feare of the Spirit	the feare of men
4 the power of Christ	8 the power of the world
the wisdom of Christ	the wisdom of the world
the feare of Christ	the feare of the world

As

As you do in these, so also all other the like sentences.

Note that the two tittles that stand for *Christ* if in the same place set in this form as they here stand thus *·*, shall signifie *Jesus Christ*, and set thus *·*, in the same place shall signifie *Lord Jesus Christ*, as in these examples on the words before.

The power of Jesus Christ.

The power of the Lord Jesus Christ.

The wisdom of Jesus Christ.

The wisdom of the Lord Jesus Christ.

So the two tittles made for *men* placed as in the under examples may signifie *man*.

The feare of man

The way of man

The wisdom of man

The heart of man

Secondly note, that the former rules will be used in conjunction in this Figure, which sentences will be written admirably short, of which take a few examples.

In the house of the Lord *Without the grace of*

Over the house of the *God*

Lord *Without the help of*

In the power of the *Christ*

Lord Jesus Christ *In the great wisdom of*

In the begining of the *God*

world *above the reach of the*

In the end of the *world*

world

Thirdly

Thirdly note, that some times by this Figure you may write two sentences at once, by placing the titles at two severall places, and the sence will direct you which to read first; besides, the words about the Figure are so placed, as ~~that~~ so written will come to read from the first, to the second, and from the left hand, to the right; as in these examples.

The power of the law of God.

The great power of the law of God.

The wisdom of the Spirit of Christ.

The wayes of the men of the world.

The Spirit of the men of the world.

The thoughts of the people of the Lord.

Through the knowledge of the law of God.

Upon the heart of the people of the Lord.

Fell upon the head of the men of the VVorld.

The prayers of the people of the Lord.

A second Figure having only 5 places, and the words about signified by three titles set thus (. . .)

Of the Children of God.

Of the Children of the L rd.

Of the Children of Men.

Of the Sons of Men.

Of the Sons and Daughters of Men.

Some Examples on this Figure, according to which others are to be written.

The thoughts of the Children of God.

The way of the Children of God.

The

The Works of the Children of the Lord.
The ~~of~~ *the Children of the Lord.*
The Hearts of the Children of men.
The Dayes of the Children of men.
The VVayes of the Sons of men.
The VVisdome of the Children of men.
The Hearts of the Sons and Daughters of men.
The thoughts of the Sons and Daughters of men.
Upon the Hearts of the Sons and Daughters of men
Above the Power of the Sons and Daughters of men

Note, that in the first place, viz. *Of the children of God*, the titles set sloping, shall signifie of the Lords children, as in these two Examples.

The way of Gods children.

The thoughts of the Lords children.

And so of all others the like.

A 3 figure having 5 places and the words about it signified a small *a* made thus (*a*).

And said

Wherefore saith.

Therefore saith.

Thus saith.

VVhat saith.

The same Rules are to be observed in this Figure; as in the former; that is to say, you must write the Person speaking in its proper character; and then for the thing spoken, set the small *a* in its place, as in these Examples.

And

And the Lord said.
 And the Papist said.
 Wherefore, saith David.
 Therefore, saith God.
 Thus saith the Psalmist.
 What saith David.

CHAP. II.

Of three Additional Marks to be learned or omitted.

THESE two following are so ordered, as that the first being learned, the understanding and remembrance of the second is thereby obtained; the Second, having only the contrary words to those of the former, set in the same place, to be signified by making the significant of a contrary forme; the significant in the first is this [H] in the latter this; so that set at head of the Substantive made thus [H] it signifies of Heaven; but made contrariwise thus [W] in the same place it signifies of Hell, and so of the rest as you see them stand.

Heaven

Of the Godly
 Of the Righteous
 Of the Saints
 Life

Of Hell

Of the ungodly
 Of the unrighteous
 Of the wicked
 Of Death.

K

EX

EXAMPLES of the same.

The Glory of Heaven	C	the torments of Hell	4 ⁿ
The Heart of the Godly	u ⁿ	the way of the ungodly	g
The thoughts of the righteous	f ⁿ	the words of the un- righteous	3 ⁿ
The work of the Saints	u ⁿ	the work of the wicked	u ⁿ
The way of life	g	the fear of death	7 ⁿ

Note, a tittle added to the Significant shall signifie
ness, whereby godly is made godliness; and so of the
rest, as in these Examples.

the way of Godliness	g ⁿ	the way of wickedness	g ⁿ
the works of Righteous- ness	u ⁿ	the thoughts of ungodli- ness	f ⁿ
the way of Holiness	g ⁿ	the Spirit of Holiness.	p ⁿ

Here place the third Additional Figure.

CHAP. III.

An Additional Rule of Abbreviation.

THE Marks for the Signs of the tenses and cases, as in the Tables being learned, other short words following them, may be signified by a tittle put in places allotted to signifie them; these words with their marks are especially these following.

<i>would</i> st	<i>shall</i> t	<i>may</i> st
<i>should</i> st	<i>will</i> t	<i>might</i> st
<i>could</i> st	<i>might</i> st	<i>ought</i> st
<i>can</i> st	<i>did</i> st	<i>had, or. hath</i>

Now when any of these are to be pronounced Negatively, having the word not following, for [not] put a tittle in the left hand of the place of *a*, as in these Examples,

<i>would not</i>	<i>will not</i>	<i>might not</i>
<i>should not</i>	<i>shall not</i>	<i>ought not</i>

If the words following are [not be] as *would not be*, *should not be*, &c. to signifie [not be] put a tittle in the place for *ai*, as in these Examples,

<i>would not be</i>	<i>ought not be</i>
<i>should not be</i>	<i>might not be</i>

If the word [be] follow, as *would be*, *might be*, &c. then put a tittle in the place for *on* to signifie it, as in these Examples,

<i>would be</i>	<i>should be</i>	<i>ought to be</i>
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Note, that when a person or thing is expressed by its character before it, as *I, thou, he, we, ye, they*, that

with such, &c. the character for the Person or thing being written, to signifie *would not*, the mark for *would* alone is sufficient, being set in the place where you set the tittle for *not*, so for *would not be* put it in the place for *not be*, as in these Examples.

*they would not
be should not be*

*we may be
he might not be*

If the words are to be read by way of Interrogation, as *wouldst thou be*, *should we be*, &c. set a tittle by to signifie it, as in these Examples.

*would he be
should not they be
such should not*

*ought he not to be
they may not be
that ought not*

Note, that Personal Terminations, as *ed, eth, est, es*, may still be omitted, without any prejudice to your reading.

CHAP. III.

Of some particular Observations requisite.

FIRST word to be made plural, or ending in *es*; you may make two tittles before the word thus () as in these Examples.

*fees
dies*

*trees
loves*

*works
Gods*

Most direct to write the singular number for the
plura

plural ; and in this book the *s* is so made, as it will ordinarily be joyned at the end of any mark or word.

2. Concerning pointing note, that the strict Observation of particular Points ; (as the *Colon*, *Semicolon*, *Interrogation*, *Admiration*, &c.) is not necessary ; but when a stop is necessary, as it is especially at a full period, then put a dash for it at foot thus ; and at the end of a Paragraph, you intending to keep on your line, make three tittles thus

Thirdly, let the Learner observe, that learning the first and second Section of this Book, and the first Figure in the fourth is sufficient to enable you, without the rest, to write any speech *verbatim*.

F I N I S.



1. 1. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

By Reason of the Authors distance from the Press, and the badness of his Copy, many faults have escaped, the most material may be thus corrected.

Page 17. line 26. after *learning* adde *it*. l. 30. for *alone* r. *assoon*. p. 18. l. 1. r. *to*. l. 4. for *ob* and *eb*. r. *ab* and *ob*. l. 13 after *inconveniency* adde *that*. l. 24. for *Termination* r. *Preposition*. p. 19. l. 2. after *rest* adde *as*. in the Table of *Termination*. for *mong*, r. *mony* for *sect* r. *fect*. p. 21. l. 12. and 14. for *in* r. *m*. p. 22 under the 5. Head for *c n*. r. *wn*. p. 26. for *ntion* r. *ution*. p. 31 under the 2 head. l. 5. for *may* r. *as*. p. 33 l. 24 for *leave* r. *have*. p. 34. for *of the* 4 first letter r. *for of their first letters*. p. 60. under the 20. Rule for *above* r. *about*. p. 61. l. 9. for *and then*. r. *put*. p. 62 under the second note to the word *figure* adde *by* p. 63. l. 5. for *as that* r. *as what is*.

The Books being to pass through the Authors Hand, such as have them may expect these with other Errors corrected.



OR,
The Power of the P E N Displayed,
IN
A New ART of C H A R A C T E R Y.

in which

**Invented and Compiled after a View of all former
Methods, and many years study and practice.
By WILLIAM FACY.**

L O N D O N,
Printed for the Author. MDCCLXXII.

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